

MIKHAYLOV, A.M.; AKHMETOV, G.Sh.

Surface alloying of steel castings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
8 no.7:175-179 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4"

MIKHAYLOV, A.M.

Automated recording of X-ray lines with a URS-5C I apparatus.
Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1149-1150 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut gidrodinamiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 62602-65 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5018182 URG/0148/65/000/097/0175/0179
889.15-14.66.046.51

26
25
B

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, A. M., Akhmetov, G. Sh.

TITLE: Surface alloying of steel castings

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chermaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1965, 175-179

TOPIC TAGS: surface alloying, cast steel, chromium, ferrochrome, steel surface hardening

ABSTRACT: The possible use of refractory materials (metallic chromium Kh2 with a melting point of about 1900°C, carbon-free ferrochrome Khr. 0000 with a melting point of 1600-1640°C) for the surface alloying of steel castings was investigated in cases where the overheating of the alloy is slight and hence, the duration of its liquid state in the casting mold is relatively short. Alloying with Kh2 or Khr. 0000 alone was not successful. Only the introduction of low-melting materials (Mn. 4, Bi) into the alloying paste insured complete sintering, i. e., the fusing together of grains of the alloying materials and steel, and hence a strong adhesion of the alloyed layer to the casting. However, this layer peels off under impact loads and under the influence of heat treatment. The alloyed layer consists of a solid solution of chromium and manganese in iron with inclusions of carbides of

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L 6/6/2-15

ACCESSION NR: AP5018182

chromium, manganese, and iron along the grain boundaries. In some cases, separation of the σ phase is observed. Oxides of the alloyed material and the binder (soluble glass) form nonmetallic inclusions, most of which are expelled to the surface of the alloyed layer. The hardness of the latter changes only slightly with depth and drops abruptly at the boundary with the base steel. Tests showed that the wear resistance of the alloyed layer after annealing was 3.5-4.8 times that of the steel. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 17Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

anum
2/2

Card

Mikhaylov, A. M.

AID P - 5458

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - training

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 4/29

Author : Mikhaylov, A. M., Eng.-Major

Title : Peculiarities of the instrument landing approach with
the use of gyro-induction compass.

Periodical : Vest. vodn. flota, ?, 22-24, F 1957

Abstract : A detailed description of the behavior of the gyro-
induction compass during the instrument landing approach
is given in this article. Three diagrams. The article
is of informative value.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

6Pc 7

AID P - 5490

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - instrument landing
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 7/26
Author : Mikhaylov, A. M., Eng.-Maj., mil. pilot
Title : Straight-in landing approach
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 3, 34-38, Mr 1957
Abstract : This is the first in the series of three articles which appear in this issue under the title "On the Landing Course". This article deals with some errors which cause the premature descent of the aircraft below the clouds at a considerable distance from the outer marker beacon. Three diagrams. The article merits attention.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

56-5-20/24

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, A. M., Eng.Maj., Mil. Pilot, Third Class

TITLE: Combat Formation "Element" or "Echelon"? ("Front"
 111 "Peleng"?)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 5, p.84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the advantages and disadvantages
of two combat formations called "element" and "echelon"
and used in "line abreast" formation flying. He prefers
the latter and asserts that it is being used success-
fully by the flight crew of his unit, which includes,
among others, pilots Lipatov, A.P., Sinitsyn, V.S.,
Kulikov, M.Ye., Gushchin, V. N., Grachev, A. D., and
Bityukov, I.K.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

86-58-3-34/37

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, A.M., Engr Maj

TITLE: Descent on the Landing Course Along the "Radiodromiya"
(Snizheniye na posadochnom kurse po radiodromii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozдушного флота, 1958, Nr. 3, pp 83-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a method which facilitates the descent of an aircraft through clouds for a landing. (According to the Russian handbook for pilots, "Air Navigation of Single-seater", "Radiodromiya" is a curve along which the aircraft proceeds toward a homing station without making allowance for the drift). One diagram.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV/86-58-9-6/42

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, A. M. Engr Maj

TITLE: Pair of Fighters in an Air Battle (Vozdushnyy boy
pary istrebiteley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 9, pp 15-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes some maneuvers used by a pair of fighters in air battles. The author points out that of primary importance in the training of fighter pilots is their need to learn how to conduct an air battle under various circumstances. They should also be completely familiar with enemy tactics. The author is of the opinion that the two-ship fighter element will be very extensively used in air battles, since break-up of larger fighter formations, particularly in air battles with enemy fighters, will be unavoidable. Although the striking power of a pair of fighters is relatively small, their simultaneous maneuverability is very high. In all air battle maneuvers the pilots of a pair must remain in visual communication with each other so that they can act as a single combat element. Five diagrams.

sov/86-58-11-27/37

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, A. M.

TITLE: Communists Are Going Ahead (Vpered i idut kommunisty)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozдушного флота, 1958, Nr 11, pp 80-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a brief review of articles published in the Bulgarian Air Force and Air Defense periodical "Vozdushna obrana." One photo.

Card 1/1

RADICHEV, Dimitr T.; MIKHAYLOV, A.M. [translator]

Difficult flight. Vest.Vozd.Fl. 41 no.2:78-79 P '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Aeronautics--Accidents)

Mikhaylov, A.M., inzh.-polkovnik

Know your equipment perfectly. Vest. protivovozd. obor. no.:10-12
Ja '61. (MIA 14:2)
(Antiaircraft artillery)

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Results of the conference on servicing the river fleet. Meteor.i
gidrol. no.10:58-59 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Gorkiy--Inland navigation) (Gorkiy--Hydrometeorology)

MIKHAJLOV, AN.

Vod' derega Chernopò mòrie. Zheleznodorozhnoe soveshchenie Moskva-Tbilisi.
Along the Black sea coast. Railroad connection Moscow-Tiflis. (In Demia
sovetskaia, 1950, p. 416).

LC: 5718.24

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Diagnostic value of antigen reaction in gonorrhea in males. Vest.
vener., Moskva no. 5:33-36 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIMI 23:3)

1. Scientific Associate. 2. Of the Department for Male Gonorrhea
(Head -- Docent S. G. Rapoport), Ukrainian Scientific-Research Skin-
Venereological Institute (Director -- Prof. A. M. Krichevskiy).

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; BAGROV, N.A.; KUZNETSOV, I.D.

Experiment with the use of streptomycin in the treatment of
gonorrhea in men. Vest.ven.i derm. no.1:41-43 Ja-F '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - professor A.M.Krichevskiy) Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo vendispansera (glavnnyy vrach M.I.Lisin) i Oktyabr'skogo rayonnogo vendispansera.

(Streptomycin) (Gonorrhea)

RAPOPORT, S.O.; KUZNETSOV, I.D.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Rapoport, S.O.; Kuznetsov, I.D.; Mikhaylov, A.N.

Experience in use of some new antibiotic preparations in the therapy
of gonorrhea in males. Vest. ven. i derm. no.6:35-38 N-D '54.
(MIRA 8:?)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologichesko-
go instituta (dir.-prof. A.M.Krichevskiy) i Khar'kovskogo oblast-
nogo vendispansera (glav. vrach M.I.Lisin)

(GONORRHEA, therapy
antibiotics)

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
gonorrhea)

MIKHAYLOV, A.H.

Streptomycin in the treatment of gonorrhea. Sov.med. 20 no.7:
32-36 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.M.Krichevskiy)
(GOYORRHEA, ther.
streptomycin)
(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use
gonorrhoea)

MIKHAYLOV, A. N. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Streptomycin in the
Therapy of Gonorrhea in Males." Khar'kov, 1957. 15 pp 20 cm.
(Khar'kov Medical Inst), 200 copies (KL, 25-57, 118)

4
- 139 -

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Treatment of acute gonorrhea with a penicillin and streptomycin combination. Sov. med. 21 no.7:37-39 Jl '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (ispolnyayushchiy obyezannosti dir. - dots. Ye. V. Shchepkovskaya.

(GONORRHEA, ther.

penicillin with streptomycin (Rus))

(PENICILLIN, ther. use

gonorrhea, acute, with streptomycin (Rus))

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use

gonorrhea, acute, with penicillin (Rus))

RAPOPORT, S.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNETSOV, I.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Studies on causes of chronic gonorrhea in males with special reference to its course and methods of prevention. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.3:38-40 Ky-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.M.Krichevskiy [deceased]) i Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo vendispansera (glavnnyy vrach M.I.Lisin)
(GONORRHEA,
course & prev. of chronic cases (Rus))

MIKHAYLOV, A.N., kand.med.nauk; SOSNITSKAYA, A.A.

Combined use of antibiotics (biomycin or terramycin with syntho-mycin) in men with acute gonorrhea. Sov.med. 23 no.7:133-136 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent B.A.Zadorozhnyy).
(CHLORAMPHENICOL therapy)
(ANTIBIOTICS therapy)
(GONORRHEA therapy)

MURKIN, J. M., Executive Chairman, CHEMOURSAYA, Yekaterinburg, Russia

Effect of nitro substituted aromatic sulfonates on the ability of
polystyrene to form the cause of grafting onto polystyrene.

Vestnik Dneprovskogo Univ. 19 no. 5 ed. 4 R. My '64.

TMKA 12.

On the influence of the presence of sulfonyl groups in the molecule
of styrene on the ability of polystyrene to undergo grafting onto
polystyrene. Author A. P. Bykovskiy. Published Petrozavodsk.

L 17629-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) RM

ACC NR: AP6001732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/004/0851/0854

AUTHORS: Adadurov, G. A., Barkalov, I. M., Dremin, A. N., Ignatovich, T. N.,
Mikhaylov, A. N., Tal'roze, V. L., Yampol'skiy, P. A., Gol'danskiy, V. I.
(Corresponding member AN SSSR)

76

ORG: Institute for Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institute
khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

13

TITLE: Polymerization of condensed monomers in shock waves 7.44.55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 4, 1965, 851-854

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization,
wave , monomer

shock

ABSTRACT: The shock wave polymerization of condensed monomers (trioxane,
acrylamide, /potassium acrylate, methacrylamide, tolane, /salicilic aldehyde,
stilbene, /and diphenylbutadiene) was studied. The experimental technique followed
that described by G. A. Adadurov i dr. (Vysokomolek. soyed., 7 No. 1, 180, 1965).
The experimental results are tabulated. It is concluded that observed polymer-

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UDC: 541.64; 678.744; 534.222.1

2

L 17629-66

ACC NR: AP6001732

ization occurs directly in the shock wave and is not due to secondary effects.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

FW
Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOV, A. N.

PA 237T97

USSR/Meteorology - Hydrometeorological Service Dec 52

"Construction of a Network of Hydrometeorological Offices and Improvements of Their Activities,"
A. N. Mikhaylov, Leningrad Admin of Hydromet Service

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 12, pp 20-22

Suggest improvements and reorganization of the work of the hydromet offices (GMB) within the admins of hydromet service (UGMS) and the Main Administration (GUGMS).

237T97

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P.; BUCHINSKIY, I.Ye.; SEYANINOV, G.T., professor; BOSHNO, L.V.; ALISOV, B.P.; BIRYUKOV, N.U.; GAL'TSOV, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; ZYGENSON, M.S., professor; MURETOV, N.S.; KHROMOV, S.P.; BOGDANOV, P.N.; LEZDEEV, professor; SOKOLOV, V.N.; YANISHEVSKIY, Yu.D.; SAMOYLENKO, V.S.; USMA-A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.N.; YANISHEVSKIY, Yu.D.; SAMOYLENKO, V.S.; USMA-A.N.; SOKOLOV, I.F.; STYRO, B.I.; TEMNIKOVA, N.S.; ISAYEV, E.A.; DMITRIYEV, A.A.; MALYUGIN, Ye.A.; LIEDKEMA, Ye.K.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; RAKIPO-VA, L.R.; POKROVSKAYA, T.V.; BAGDASARIAN, A.B.; ORLOVA, V.V.; RUVINSHTEYN, Ya.S., professor; MILEVSKIY, V.Yu.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.Ya.; BOCHKOV, A.P.; ANAPOL'SKAYA, L.Ye.; DUNAYEVA, A.V.; UTESHEV, A.S.; RUDNEVA, A.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; NERSESYAN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; GAVRILOV, V.A.; TSOMAYA, T.I.; DEVYATKOVA, A.M.; ZAVARINA, M.V.; SEMETER, S.M.; BUDYKO, M.I., professor.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS no. 3 4:26-154 '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Fedorov). 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I. Veykova (for Predtechenskiy, Lebedev, Yanishevskiy, Isayev, Rakipova, Pokrovskaya, Orlova, Rutinskaya, Budyko, Shchertbako娃, Anapol'skaya, Dunayeva, Rudneva, Gavrilov, Zavarina). 3. Ukrainskyy nauchno-issledovatel'skyy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Buchinsky).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ya., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report [in the form of datacard] [of the current state climatic, geographical research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS n. 3, 4:26-134 154. (Card 1) (MIRA 8:1)

4. Vsesoyuznyy institut rastenievodstva (for Sel'yantsev, Rudenok).
5. Bioklimaticheskaya stantsiya Kislavodsk (for Bushnev).
6. Morskii skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (for Alisov).
7. Ministerstvo putei soobshcheniya SSSR (for Biryukov).
8. Institut po grafiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gal'tsov, Grigor'yev).
9. Geofizicheskaya komissiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Bygenson).
10. Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy i elektropromyshlennosti SSSR (for Murets).
11. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Khromov).
12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy arkhiv (for Sokolov, Zoncharov).
13. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskii institut (for Samoilov).
14. Tsentral'nyy institut prognosov (for Umanov, Sapozhnikova).
15. Institut geografiki Akademii nauk SSSR i Tsentral'nyy institut kurortologii (for Chubukov).
16. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni Sechenova, Yalta (for Trotsenk.).
17. Arkhitektonicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Vangelagyan).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the paper (in the form of abstracts) [of the current state of climatological research and methods of developing it].
Informator, GUGMS no.3/4:2r-154 '94. (Card), (MLRA 8:3)

18. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Sokolov). 19. Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Styr.). 20. Rossiyskoe upravlenie gidrometsluzhby (for Temnikova). 21. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Dmitrieva). 22. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Malyugin). 23. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Liedemaa). 24. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Bagdasaryan). 25. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Milevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.sbor. GUOMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Carri 4) (MLRA 8:3)

26. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut (for Bochkov). 27. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Uteshev). 28. Upravlenie gidrometsluzhby Armyanskoy SSR (for Nor-sesyan). 29. Leningradskoye upravleniye gidrometsluzhby (for Mikhaylov, Devyatkova). 30. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Tsomaya). 31. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (for Shmeter).
(Climatology)

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

"*Meteorology for hydrometeorological observers*" by V.M. Skliarev.
Reviewed by A.N. Mikhailev. Meteor. i gidrol. no.12:56-58 D'56.
(*Meteorology*)

MIKHAYLOV, A.N., otv. red.; SAKULINSKAYA, M.G., otv. red.;
ZHDANOVA, L.P., red.; BOLKOV, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on agricultural climatology in Gorkiy Province]
Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Gor'kovskoi oblasti. Le-
ningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 141 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeo-
rologicheskoy sluzhby. Verkhne-Volzhskoye upravleniye.

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Thirtieth anniversary of the Hydrometeorological Publishing House. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 3:3-9 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tehnicheskogo gidrometeorologicheskogo izdatel'stva.

KANTOROV, Anatoli Denysovich, born 1906, citizen of Russia,
Soviet, serving as Mr. PAYLESS, Agent, ref.

Handbook for the Inspection of the Communist
Foreign Relations, Moscow, 1950, p. 10.

J 34041-66 EMT(1)/EMF(m)/EMT(m)/EWI(j) IJF(c) MM/RM

ACC NR: AP6012921

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/005/1077/1078

AUTHOR: Barkalov, I. M.; Gol'danskiy, V. I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR);
Gustov, V. V.; Dremin, A. N.; Mikhaylov, A. M.; Tal'roze, V. L., Yampol'skiy, P. A.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy
fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Shock wave vulcanization of rubbers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 5, 1966, 1077-1078

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, rubber, shock wave

ABSTRACT: Continuing the study of polymerization in shock waves, the authors investigated the possibility of vulcanizing rubbers by use of a shock wave. Samples of SK, SKB, "yuporen"-1500, SKS-30A, SKD, and polyisobutylene rubbers were subjected to shock waves with amplitudes from 30,000 to 100,000 atm. The percentage of the gel fraction and the molecular weight of the network were determined in each sample. No cross-linking could be detected in polyisobutylene (a rubber having no double bonds in the macromolecule); only a certain degree of degradation took place. The shock wave-induced cross-linking reaction in SKB rubber has a definite threshold character, the threshold pressure being about 35,000 atm. The gel fraction appears above this pressure, and at 80,000 atm an almost completely cross-linked vulcanization is obtained. A partial cross linking is observed above 100,000 atm. The vulcanization phenomena observed occur at the instant the shock

UDC: 541.12.034.2

Cord 1/2

L 34041-66

ACC NR: AP6012921

wave passes through the rubber, i.e., in a time of the order of 10^{-5} sec. Thus, in SKB rubber (MW 80,000 – 200,000) at a pressure of 50,000 atm in the shock wave a per 10^{19} cross-links are formed per gram in 10^{-5} sec. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,07 / SUBM DATE: 16Nov65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 D

ILKAYLOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich, cots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
VASECHKIN, Yu.V., cots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retserzent;
KOBLIKOVA, A.G., cots., kand. tekhn. nauk, ctv. red.;
BEZGODOVA, L.V., red.

[Ways for improving the technology and technique of veneer
gluing; lectures in the course "Technology of the production
of gluing materials and slabs" for the students of the
faculty of mechanical technology of wood] Puti uovershenstvo-
vaniia tekhnologii i tekhniki kleivaniia fanery; lektsiia
po kursu "Tekhnologija proizvodstva kleennykh materialov i
plit" (dlya studentov fakul'teta zheleznocheskoi tekhnologii
drevesiny). Leningrad, Vser. zaochnyi lesotekhn. in-t,
1964. 53 p. (MIRA 17:12)

Influence of alkalinity on the tan content of tanning liquors. G. ABBUDOV AND

A. MIGUNOV. Izdat. Naukova Prom. Torgov. 1929, 127, 1. Chem. Zentr. 1931, 1
1308. The pH decreases in alkalinized liquors after some time. Twenty % more NaOH
than the amt. calcd. is needed to produce the same pH as the equiv. amt. of NaOH.
Alkalization does not cause large changes or losses of tanning material. The amt. of
used matter decreases on standing, even at the same pH . The change of pH in alk.
liquors makes necessary an often renewed addn. of alkali if the tanning process is not to
be disturbed. This addn. causes concn. of salts which salt out the tan and increase the
amt. of used matter.

Armenia Institute

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PROCESSING IN PROGRESS

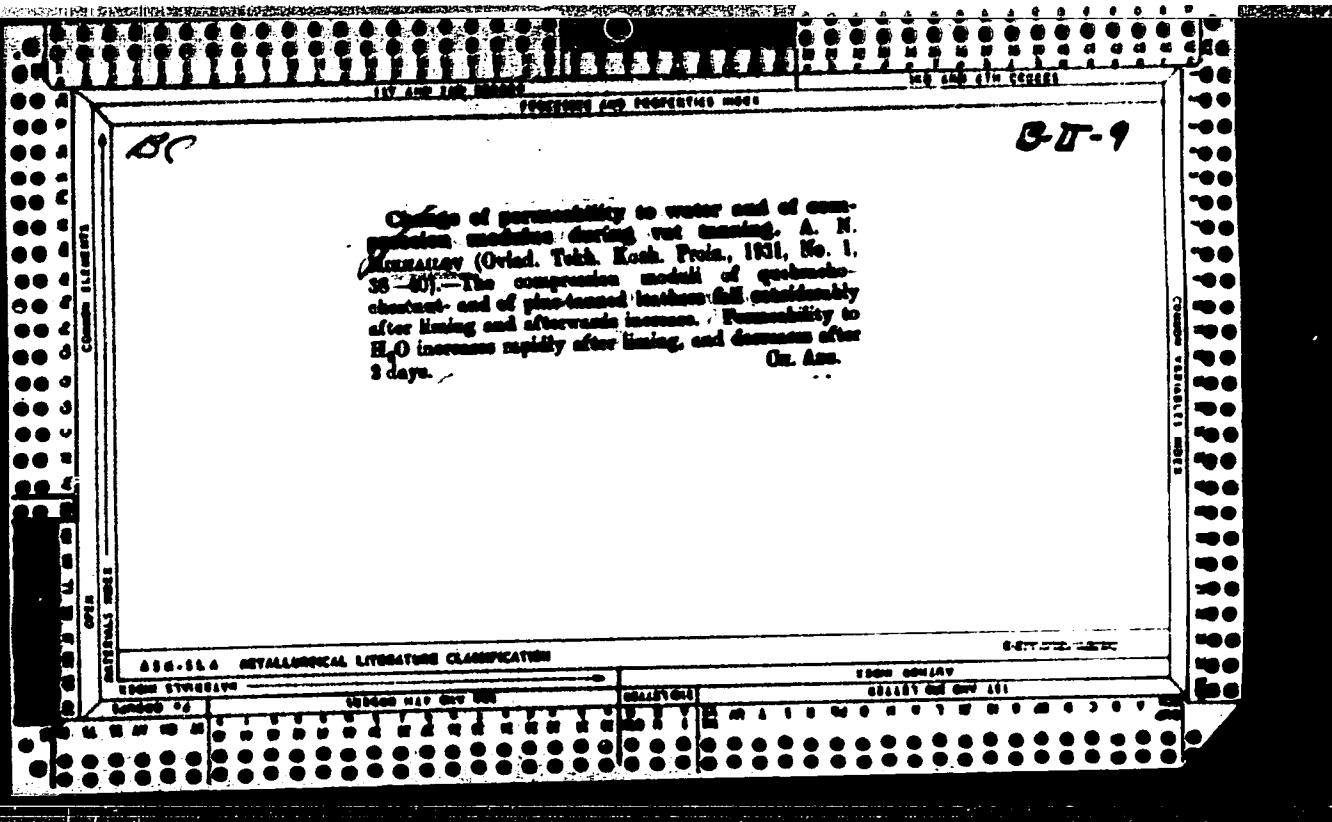
Changes in the saturation with water of raw skins on
vat tanning with pine. A N Mikhailov. Izdatelstvo
Tsvetn. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kachestva Proizv.
1931, No. 1, 21-3 — The hydration of leather treated in
various ways was studied and the following conclusions
were derived. The decrease in the content of water is
smaller and it proceeds more slowly when the diffusion of
the tannides is not uniform. Changes in the water content in
leather after centrifuging show an increase of com-
bined water calculated on the hide substance, the curves
having their max. in the middle of the tanning process.
In prolonged tanning the dehydration tends to increase
which is also true when the tanning is carried out at
high temp. The hydration increases after hydrating a
leather which was already dried and tanned. A raw material

which was subjected to a preliminary chrome treatment
shows a greater dehydration and the amt. of absorbed
substance is lowered. The following explanation is given.
In comparing the conditions existing in gelatin with those
in hides when both are exposed to the influence of tanning
substances, it is said that they are quite different because
of the fact that tanning substances act only on the surface
of the gelatin. Some authors assume that the same con-
ditions may exist with leather, this is, however, incor-
rect because gelatin can be accepted as having a
micellar structure, while the structure of leather is similar
to elements occupying an intermediate position between
the intermicellar spaces and the macrocapillary spaces
of the gelatin. If it is assumed that the original inter-
action between the raw hide and the tanning substance
is due to the charges carried by the tannides and the
collagen, overturning, whereby the tannides do not
penetrate the top layer, is explained. An interaction of
the tannides and the collagen occurs when the former
pass on the surface of the macrocapillary. In case the tannides carry a high charge, the amt. of
particles is not sufficient for neutralizing the particles
with a different index carried by the collagen and there is
no clogging of the capillaries. However, if the charge
carried by the tannides is smaller the amt. of the particles
which would participate in the action would be greater
and the vol. of the particles of the tannides may interfere
with a further diffusion through the macrocapillaries. The
same is true if some of the substances which accompany the
tannin penetrate at a higher speed than the tannin, thus
affecting the charge of the collagen. A. A. B.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Use of pine extract for tanning sole leather A. N. Mikhailov (Oreladent) 1988
Author: Arkhivnoye Proizvedenie 1931, No. 1, 2, 3. All attempts to replace quebracho
with pine ext. were unsuccessful. The diffusion of tannins was not uniform and with

the appearance of black streaks on the goods stopped entirely. The expts. included
raising the temp. of the first vats to 35°, control of acidity by the use of bisulfite, filtering
the salts in the vats, lowering the viscosity of pine solns. to that of quebracho-chestnut
solns., adding AmOH, sulfonic acids from petroleum, ghee, oil and turpentine, adding
NaCl and NaSO₄, preliminary treatment with CH₃O, use of ext. prepared at a max
temp. of 95-100° and a simultaneous bisulfite treatment, extn. at 15°, and a sulfite
treatment of the concd. extract, extn. at 95-100° followed by sulfite treatment or the
course of washing with a mixt. of sulfite and bisulfite, and treating lined goods with
low concns. of chrome mets.



SCIENCE,
ECONOMY, & VN

Water diffusion into collagen under the influence of tanning A. N. Mikhailov
and M. I. Berlin. *Otdelenie Tekhnika Koshiburnoe Pravodstvo 1932, No 2, 40*.
In a series of investigations on the diffusion of water into the hide in the course of vat
tanning a connection between the character of diffusion of the tannin into the hides
and the structure of the hide was established. When hide powder is used the possi-
bility of variation of the amt. of water diffused into the hide is avoided. Changes in
the diffusion of water in tanning with pine and willow, i.e., the duration, concn., temp.,
vol. factor and a repeated tanning of fresh portions of hide powder with the same solns.
diffusion of water after centrifuging was confirmed. This dependence is observed
even before centrifuging when hide powder is used, and the diffusion of water is higher
in tanning with willow than with pine ext. The amt. of substance absorbed by the
hide powder from pine ext. is higher than that from the willow ext. A. A. B.

1931, 102, V, p. 1.

Influence of drying on the combination of pine bark tannins. A. N. Alkhagov.
Chidose Tekhnika Kakhoburme Proizvodstva, 1932, No. 3, 36-7. An extract containing
12.5% tannins and 11.4% non-tannins was added to 30 g. tannins in one l. of water
and the solution was split into 3 portions which were brought up to $\rho_1 = 0.31$, 0.31 and
0.37 after tanning they were 0.41, 0.48 and 0.52, resp.). Each portion of the powder
was divided into 5 parts: (1) was washed in a Wilson extractor right after tanning,
(2) was dried for 6 days at room temp., (3) was dried at 35° for 6 days in a thermostat,
(4) was kept for 70 days at ordinary temp., and (5) was kept for 70 days in a thermostat
at 35°. All portions were then washed with H₂O in a Wilson extractor until there was no
reaction with FeCl₃, dried and analyzed for hide powder and moisture. The combined
reaction increases with drying of the tanned powder, the tanning factor changes slowly, the
difference between the individual portions (in the tanning factor) on the 6th and 7th
day is very small for powder tanned at the same ρ_1 . Because the same phenomenon
can be substituted for a prolonged tanning period. A. V. Rechtingk

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

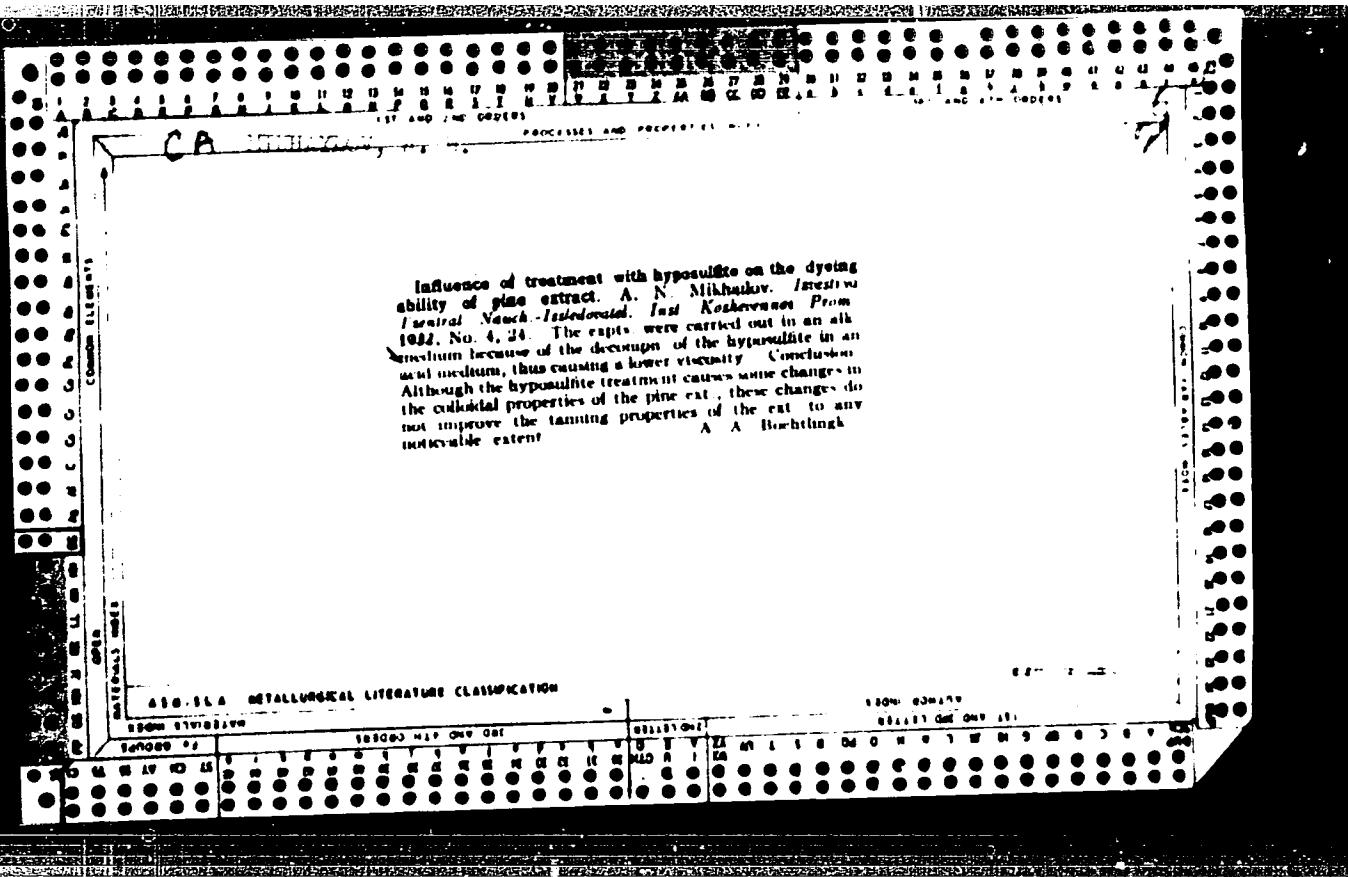
31

21

A new method for the determination of diffusion of tannins into the skins. R. A. Zolma and A. N. Mikhailov. *Otdelenie Tekhniki: Kakhovskoye Prisvodstvo* 1932, No. 3, 38.—An attempt was made to simplify the testing procedure for tanning soils. The hide powder was tanned in a battery of 6 vats (3 days in each vat), with a 4°Be , sp. gr. in the last vat. Control exps. were carried out with willow and pine excts. by the old method. The new procedure yielded satisfactory results except for the compression modulus, which disagreed with that obtained in the usual tanning.
A. A. Bochlinck

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The influence of high temperatures on the tanning substances and the physico-chemical properties of pine extract. A. N. Mikhalev. *Otdelenie Tekhnicheskikh Nauk Akademii Promstrodstva* 1932, No. 3, 39. Excessive heating of the extract destroys the tannins, although the tanning properties are not affected by extract at high temp. The astringency increases with rise in temp., while the ability of the tannins to diffuse is not affected. The viscosity of heated extracts increases at a smaller rate upon an increase of the concen. than in unheated extracts. V. A. Reschinsk.

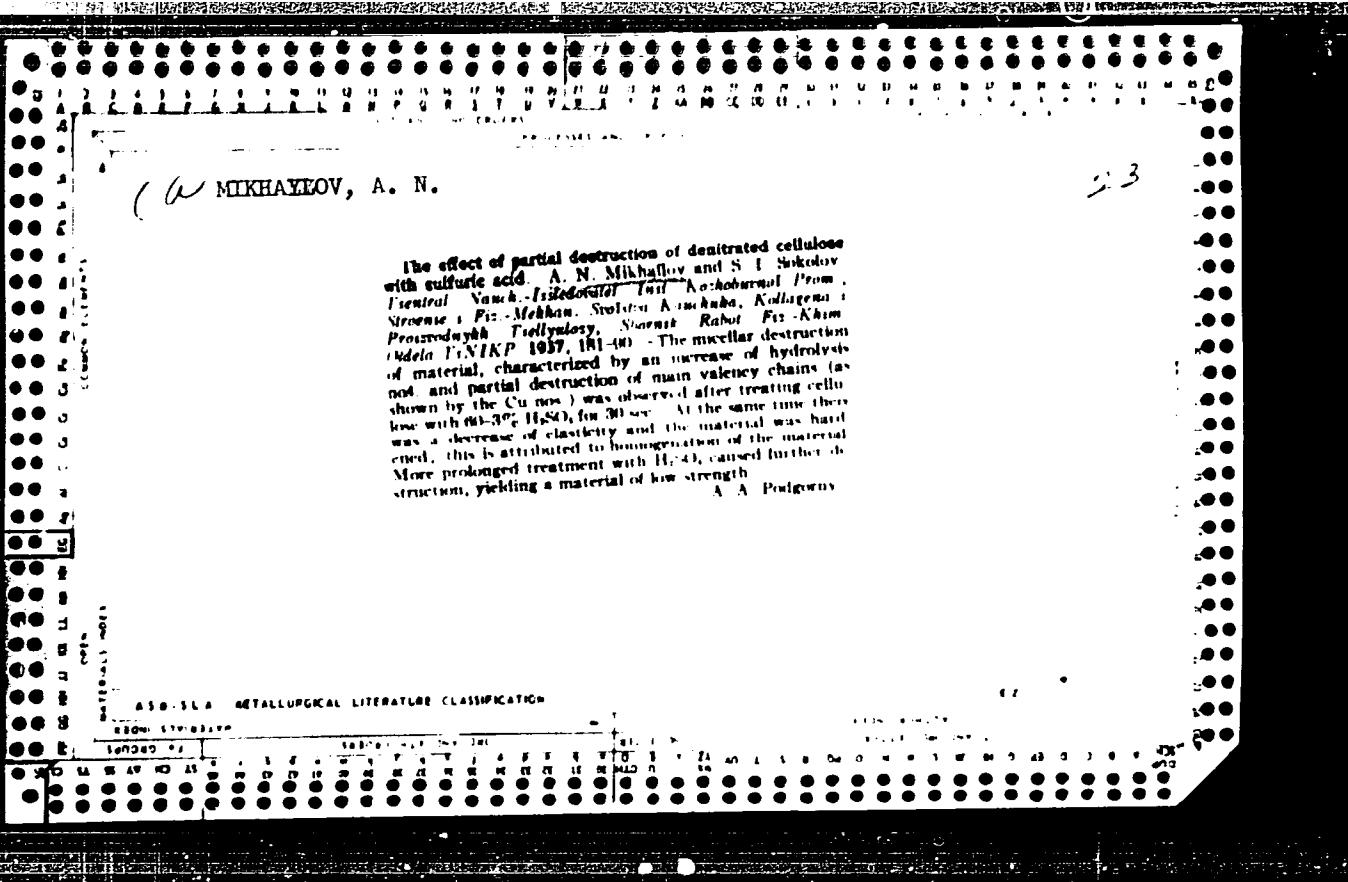


Mikhailov, V. N.

27

A
The effect of various reagents on the changes in structure and physical properties of unhairied hides. A. N. Mikhailov. *Izvestiya Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhkoobrab. Prom.* 1933, No. 4, 32-5; *Chem. Zentral. 1933*, I, 4040.—Samples of limed neat's hide of 4 sq. cm. area and from the back portion of the skin were delimed with 6% NaHSO₄ soln. and washed with water. The wt. and thickness were detd. with and without the use of pressure and compared with the values obtained before deliming. The individual samples were treated with various solns. (H₂SO₄, alkalies, etc.) of different concns. The wt. and thickness then detd. are reported in tables. The samples were also examd. histologically and results compared before and after deliming. It was shown that the phys. properties were not accurately indicated by histological data. M. G. Moore

The theory of vegetable tanning. G. Arbuзов, A. Mikhajlyy and S. Sankov. *Kotkrenno-Obrabotka Prom Stroj R 12, 627 (1953)*. Diffusion of the vegetable tannide in the soaked raw hide takes place in one phase. Other phenomena take place between the tannide in the hide and the collagen, i.e., on the boundary between the phases collagen and skin. These phenomena may be subdivided into (1) the thermodynamic adsorption (reversible) of the tannide by the collagen, due to its greatly developed surface, and (2) further interaction which is much slower and may be called the fixation process. This latter has at least two stages: (1) a colloidal combination governed by colloidal laws, and (2) a more pronounced combination of a chem. nature. A. A. Bochlinick



CHMICAL V, ... 2.

fc
Preparation and the tanning action of water soluble

condensation products of resorcinol with furaldehyde
A. N. Mikhailov. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 10,
1979 (from German 1545) (1977). Under various conditions, the condensation of resorcinol with furaldehyde in acid as well as in alk. medium yielded sol. tanning substances, which in some respects were equal to, or better than, the best vegetable tannins. Leather treated with the condensation products did not shrink in boiling water. The structure of the condensation products was not determined. Twelve references. A. A. Polgorny

9

Sediments in oak extract solutions. A. N. Alkhapov
and Yu. N. Tikhonov, *Vestn. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 10, p. 138, 1958. The peps observed in
soak water 10 days at 1958 °C correspond to colloidal solns of oak tannin
extracts. They represent the most hydrophobic parts of the oak.
They consist of the tannins, sugar polyphenols and volatile
fatty acids act as stabilizers on the colloidal particles.
The amount of the precipitate is lowered and its structure is
lessened by raising the content of peptizing substance.
The state and the amount of the peps is also affected by
the temperature. A chain condensation occurs in the heating of the
tannins which is inhibited by the contraction of the size
of tannins. The condensation is increased by the addition
of alkalis. The tannins and non-tanning substances can be
destroyed by heat. A swelling due to C-C development
occurs on heating the extract above 80 °C. The sulfonated
commercial anthracene is the best peptizing substance for
commercial tannins.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CP

29

Hygrothermic tests on leather. A. N. Mikhalev and S. M. Bresler. *Kotcherennaya Chernovina*, No. 17, No. 6 (18-21) 1948, p. 14. The hygrothermic test of leather consists in drying the variations of which take place in the latter at high temps. of the order of 60° in an atm. saturated with water vapors. The hygrothermic strength is given by the formula $(H/R)^{1/2} = 100(B - 1)$, in which H is the mean tensile strength in kg. before subjecting to hygrothermy, and B is the strength after hygrothermic treatment. Preliminary chrome tanning imparts hygrothermic strength to hides. A. Paramean. Contains 10 columns of punched holes.

APPENDIX B: FACTORIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

MIKHAILOV, A. N.

29

Hygrothermal stability of leather A. N. Mikhaylov,
S. M. Brodin and N. I. Sadovnikov. *Khimicheskaya
Promst*, No. 8, p. 149, 1970. The hygrothermal instability of the
leather is caused by the presence of incompletely tanned
protein. The presence of hydroxyl groups has no adverse effect
on the leather. The hygrothermal destruction increases
the absorption power of the leather to acid and alkalies.
Hence hygrothermal destruction leads to a hydrolysis of
the leather. The hydrolysis may not cause some of the
albumin decomp. products. The hygrothermal
behavior should be incorporated in the series of test of leather
goods.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4

21

Tanning A. N. Mikhalev and E. L. Kreindel RPP
20, 1941, Feb. 29, 1940. Skins treated with a soln. of alum
and are neutralized while still wet. No fat removed.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4"

6A
MICROFICHE

67

Factors which shape the volume of the derma
V. Z. Kanchuk and A. N. Mikhalkov *Zhurnal Fizika* 10, No.
12, 34 (1960) — ~~P~~Other bundles of derma were not strength-
ened by treatment with pickling salts and 1 N NH_4SO_4 or
0.5 N in NaCl , there was even a decrease of strength. Such
action is opposite to that of tanning materials. Strength
of derma was changed only to a small extent by treating
with water (original derma). H_2O_2 , volume-sorption treat-
ment with acetone, glycerol and paraffin oil prior to
treatment with alkali and acetone. The dehydrating action of
alkali and acetone was shown by a small increase in strength
and decrease in elongation. As regards such properties
derma impregnated with alkali or acetone is between a dry
and wet state of derma. An increase in elasticity of the pe-

~~dominant change in the derma immediately after treatment
with reagents which reversibly shape its vol.~~ This is con-
ditioned by the dehydration (salting out) of the structural
elements of collagen. The final shaping effect is dependent
upon a decrease in surface tension of liquid in capillaries of
derma and a simultaneous dehydration of the derma.

V. Z. Kanchuk

KOSTIN, N.P.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., retsenzent; VOLKOV, V.A., retsenzent;
YANTOVSKAYA, P.A., red.; SMOL'YAKOVA, M.V., tekhn. red.

[General technology of leather] Obshchaya tekhnologiya koshi.
Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gislegprom. Pt.1. 1951. 334 p.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Leather)

CA RESEARCH

27

Effect of tanning on shaping of volume and mechanical properties of derma. G. I. Kurvannin and A. N. Mikhalov. *Legkaya Prom.* 11, 40 (1951). Tanned derma showed much greater resistance against deformation under compression than did untanned. Deformation of hydrated derma, before and after tanning, was clearly related to the degree of vol. shaping; the higher the resistance of the wet

derma against deformation under compression, the less it shrinks upon drying. Both resistance and shaping are in the following order: untanned derma < formaldehyde-tanned leather < chrome-tanned leather < phenol syntan-tanned leather < oak-tanned leather. The harder the derma becomes during treatment, the less compressive force is required to produce destruction. The most important factors which govern the vol. shaping of the derma are those which change the rigidity of its substance; factors which change the surface tension of the liquid in the capillaries of the derma have a much smaller influence. B. Z. Kamish

29

CR
1975-76

Increase in permeability of unhaired skin upon dehydration
von P. A. Finsen and V. N. Mikhalev *Zhurnal
Fizika*, No. 6, 1966, p. 11. Flow of liquid through
unhaired skin treated with dehydrating salts or pickling
salts, as determined with the aid of the Poiseuille equation for
flow through capillaries, indicates that flow is chiefly through
pores having a radius of 1.20 μ . Pores with a radius greater
than 1 μ are absent in unhaired skin swelled with water.
B. Z. Kamch

CA
SOKOLOV, N. V.

29

Effective method of evaluating interaction of collagen with electrolytes. O. V. Matveeva and A. N. Mikhalev. *Lektsiya Prom.* 11, No. 7, 34-40 (1951). Reaction between unhaired skin (I) and electrolytes was studied by detg. the membrane potential of I. A strip of I and an equil. soln of electrolyte were joined with two identical calomel electrodes as follows: calomel electrode; satd KCl; I; equil. soln of electrolyte; satd KCl; calomel electrode. After detg. the membrane potential and the concn. of H^+ in the equil. soln., the concn. of H^+ in I was calcld. from $E = 58 \log x/y$, where $\log x$ is pH of the outer soln. and $\log y$ is pH of I. The addn. of neutral salt did not result in complete equalization of the concns. of the diffusing ions, - this was detd.

also by direct measurement of pH within I by means of an Sb electrode. Potentials of I treated with various salts indicate that the magnitude and nature of the charge can be used to evaluate the relative absorptions of one of the ions of the neutral salt. On this basis, sulfates of NH_4 , Na , and Mg , NH_4CNS and NH_4NO_3 , and Na_2CO_3 and $NaNO_3$ are anionophilic while $CaCl_2$ and $BaCl_2$ and $Cr_2(NO_3)_3$ and $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ are cationophilic. For some salts, the predominant absorption of cation or anion depends upon concn. of the salt; $NaCl$ and $LiCl$ are anionophilic at low concns. and cationophilic at higher concns. while $NaOAc$ changes from

cationophilic into anionophilic with increasing concns.

H. Z. Kornich

MIKHAILOV, A.N.

#52/2595 (Influence of treatment of gelatine with tannins upon the true specific gravity of the compound). Vliianie tannidnogo dubleniya zhelatiny na istinnyi udel'nyi ves soedinenii.

Legkaya Promyshlennost', 11(8): 31-33, 1951.

MATVEYEVA, O.V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Distribution of ions between hide substance and the surrounding liquid
during acid swelling. Legkaya Prom. 12, No.8, 18-19 '52. (MLRA 5:7)
(CA 47 no.19:10257 '53)

MIKHAYLOV, A-N.

USSR:

Mikhailov, Aleksandr N.: Khimiya dubyastchikh veshchestv i protsessov dubyleniya (Chemistry of Tanning Materials and Tanning Processes). Moscow: Gosizdat. Narod.-Tekhn. Izdatel'stvo Ministerstva Proun. Tovarov Strukturno-Puteshestvennykh S.S.R. 1953. 744 pp.

CH

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Heat denaturation (gelatinization) of hydrated collagen.
A. L. Zalkin and A. N. Mikhalov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* **68**, 401-3(1950). Potentiometric titrations with HCl of boiled (I) and unboiled (II) hide powder showed that I required more HCl than II to reach the same pH in the pH range of 2-6. The acid-capacity of II was 0.92 and that of I was 1.01 meq./g. This change can be produced by hydrolysis of the main chains of collagen. To substantiate this supposition electron-microscope exams. were done. Pieces of collagen were examed directly or after boiling for 3-5 min. To facilitate the penetration of water the collagen was dispersed by subjecting it to ultrasonic waves (about 9 kc. for 5 min.). After boiling, the majority of long fibrils became short (0.2-1.0 μ), some of them showing lengthwise splitting. These findings explain the loss of tensile strength of boiled collagen. A. V. Tolstoukhov

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

U S S R .

Effect of ultrasonic vibrations on processes of leather technology. V. M. Fridman, A. L. Zales, A. N. Mikhaylov, N. N. Dolgopolov, and N. M. Karavaev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 92, 399-400 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 49, 14236a. — The effect of ultrasonic vibrations on depilation and tanning was studied with an app. having a frequency of 1200 kc. and a power of 8-10 w./sq. cm. The app. was equipped with a cooling system to maintain const. temp. in the reaction vessel. After 6 hrs. at 30°, the hair and epidermis came off easily and the grain side was smooth; hair and epidermis were not removed in this time by a time suspension without ultrasonic vibrations. Tanning was complete after 18 hrs. at 30° with, and in 114 hrs. without ultrasonic action. The resulting leather was full, with fibrous microstructure. B. Z. Kamich

MIKHAILOV (1) N.

Utilization of ultrasonic vibrations for accelerating pro-

cesses of leather tanning. V. M. Rodman, A. I. Zel'din, N.
N. Dolanopolov, and A. N. Mikhailov. Zagotov Prosv. 14,
No. 3, 43-4 (1964). Demulsification was easily accomplished
during subjection of specimen to sonic (kind not stated) to
supersonic vibrations for 6 hrs. With supersonic vibrations,
tanning with oak extract was complete in 18 hrs.; without it
114 hrs. Leather was full. B. Z. Kamish

6/17/57

MIKHAYLOV, A-N.

Use of urotropine in mineral and chrome-vegetable tanning. S. M. Bresler and L. N. Izhikhallow. *Lekkya Press*, 14, No. 5, 32-6 (1954).—Nature of the reaction between urotropine and Cr and Al salts was investigated by means of potentiometric titration of Cr and Al sulfates with urotropine and also of alkali with and without urotropine. The chrome-urotropine complex is stable in alkali up to pH 6; further addin. of alkali causes destruction of the complex. Urotropine acts as a buffer when added to Al-salt soln. Urotropine raises the shrinkage temp. of both chrome and chrome-vegetable tanned leather. B. Z. Kamichuk

MIKHAYLOV, A. N.

USSR/Medicine Biochemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Tustanovskiy, A. A., Zaydes, A. L., Orlovskaya, G. V., and Mikhaylov,
 A. N.

Title : New data on the structure of collagen

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 1, 121 - 124, July 1954

Abstract : New data regarding the structure of collagen (an albuminoid, main supportive protein of skin, tendon, bone, cartilage and connective tissues), are presented. Collagen should be considered as a multi-phase system with collastromatin and procollagen as basic components. Twelve references: 10 USSR, 1 USA and 1 German. Tables, illustrations.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc. USSR. Central Scient-Research Inst. of Leather Industry and Inst. of Experimental Pathology and Cancer Therapy

Presented by : Academician, P. A. Rebinder, January 26, 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4

77-10000

Utilization of neutron beam facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory
by missile test industry, April 1970

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4"

KUT'IN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect of liming conditions on the permeability of leather. Leg.
prom. 15 no.2:30-33 F '55. (MIRA R:u)
(Tanning)

KRASUKHIN, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Tanbark molding. Leg.prom. 15 no.12:31-32 D '55. (Mlada 9:5)
(Tannins)

STEFANOVICH, Igor' Petrovich; PURIM, Yakov Akimovich; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.,
professor, retsentent; KLOCHKOV, S.A., retsentent; MINAYEVA, T.M.,
redaktor; POPOVA, T.G., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Fundamentals of fur technology] Osnovy tekhnologii mekha. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956.
355 p.
(Fur) (MLB 10:1)

KRASUKHIN, M.N.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Treatment of fresh tanning agents. Leg.prom.15 [i.e. 16] no. 3:31-33
Mr '56. (Tanning) (MLRA 9:7)

~~SECRET~~ TOPOROVSKAYA, Kh.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Eliminating spottiness in leather tanned with use of phenol syntans.
Leg. prom. 16 no.8:19-22 Ag '56. (MIRA 10:12)
(Tanning materials)

FREKHEL', P.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., professor.

Use of polyamides in the quantitative determination of tannins and
their substances. Leg.prom.16 no.12:40-42 D '56. (MLEA 10:2)
(Amides) (Tannins)

MICHAYLOV, A.N.

Strengthening leather. I. V. Matveeva and A. N. Michaylov. U.S.S.R. 106,001, June 29, 1987. Chrome tanned and chrome vegetable-tanned leather are treated with fatices, the reaction product of & with unsatd. fatty acids or fats, for the purpose of strengthening the leather.

McGraw

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

100-1152c (3)

Sorbent for the quantitative determination of tannins
P. Ya. Frentsel and A. N. Mikhaylov. U.S.S.R. 105,746
Aug. 10, 1967. A powd. sorbent for use in the analysis of
tanning agents as well as industrial liquors is obtained by the
partial hydrolysis of the acid-sol. polyamide Capron followed by recrystallization.

31 May

Jay

in Klinyche, fin

CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, prof.; ARONINA, Yu.N., dots.; GAYDAROV, L.P., dots.; STRAKHOV, I.P., prof.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof.; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, A.M., prof., retsenzent; RAZUMOVSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of the leather and fur industries] Khimia kozhevennogo i mekhovogo proizvodstva. Pod red. N.V. Chernova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1957. 456 p.
(Fur) (Chemistry, Technical) (MIRA 11:3)
(Leather industry)

MATVEYEVA, I.V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Effect of sulfur on the properties of tanned leather. Izg. prom.
17 no. 5:26-27 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Hides and skins)

DENISOVA, A.A., inzh.; ZAYDES, A.L., kand.khim.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Quantitative chromatographic analysis in laboratory practice
of the leather industry. Leg.prom.17 no.9:23-26 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Leather industry) (Tanning materials--Testing)
(Chromatographic analysis)

A.I.K. KAZH.YA.CC. /A/

ZAYDES, A.L., kand.khim.nauk.: MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Collagen as a multiphase and complex protein. Leg.prom. 17
no.8:25-27 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Collagen) (Leather industry)

17/12/01
STEFANOVICH, N.N.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Shrinkage of collagen [with summary in English]. Koll. zhur. 19 no.6:
741-746 N-D '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhobuvnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

(Collagen)

MIKHAYLOV . I.N.

STRAKHOV, I.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof.

At the 5th International Congress of Chemists and Leather Special-
ists. Leg. prom. 18 no.1:54-56 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Rome—Leather industry--Congresses)

FRIDMAN, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Intensifying the tanning by ultrasonic dispersion of solutions. Leg.
prom. 18 no. 3:13-14 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Tanning) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4

ZAKATOVA, N.D.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; MIKHEYEVA, Ye.Yn.

Determining the resistance of leather subjected to hygrothermal action.
Leg. prom. 18 no.4:30-31 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Leather--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033930008-4"

OVRUT'SKIY, Matvey Shlemovich; CHERNOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., prof., retsenzent; VOLKOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; GUSEVA, A.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[New methods of tanning hard leathers; tanning of hard leathers with the use of chromium syntan, aluminum syntan, and chromium silicate complex compounds.] Novye metody dubleniya zheastkikh kozh; dublenie zheastkikh kozh s primeneniem khromosintanovykh, aliumo-sintanovykh i khromosilikatnykh kompleksnykh soedinenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 171 p.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Tanning materials)

DENISOVA, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYDES, A.L., kand.khim.nauk; MIKHAYLOV,
A.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Amino-acid composition of the fractionation products of collagen
from the skin of mammals. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no2:
69-75 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Hides and skins) (Collagens)

MIKAELYAN, I.I., aspirant; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Investigating equilibrium in chrome and tannide tanning. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.leg.prom. no.6:43-51 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tanning)

BRESLER, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.

Acidity conditions in chrome tanning. Kozh.-obuv. prom. no. 8:15-17
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Tanning)

MIKHAILOV, A.N.
COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

H-52

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73624

AUTHOR : Shides, A.I.; Mikhailov, A.N.; *

INST. :

TITLE : Collagen as a Multicomponent and Multiphasal System.

ORIG. PUB. : Soviet Biotechn., 1959, 9, No 1, 4-6

ABSTRACT : New data are presented, relative to the study of collagen structure, which show that collagen is a multicomponent and multiphasal system.
Authors' summary.

CARD: 1/1

* Orlcovskaja, G.M.; Tustanovskij, N.A.

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MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Central Scientific and Technical Institute of the Leather and
Footwear Industry as a scientific center for the technological
reorganization of the Soviet shoe and leather industry. Nauch.-
issl. trudy TSNIKP no. 30:3-13 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Leather industry) (Shoe industry)

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7567
SOV/80- 2-10-2t/51

AUTHORS: Frenkel', P. Ya., Miknaylov, A. N.

TITLE: Polyamide Powder-Form Absorbents for the Determination of Tannides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2283-2290
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new type polyamide absorbent and a new analytical method for the quantitative determination of tannides and syntans were developed by the Central and the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institutes of the Leather-Footwear Industry (TsNIKP and UkrNIKP, respectively) as reported by the authors previously (Nauchno-issled. tr. TsNIKP, 1951, Nr 1, p 21). The absorbent was obtained in the form of a highly dispersed powder by direct reprecipitation of capron. The size of its particles was beyond the resolving power of optical microscope; the electron microscope type UM-100 revealed that their diameter did not exceed a few microns. Polyamide absorbents listed in foreign literature were obtained in lump form and required grinding in ball mills which reduced their

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Polyamide Powder-Form Absorbents for the
Determination of Tannides

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absorbing properties, especially with respect to syntans. The molecular weight of the new absorbents was from 1,500 to 1,700 depending on the duration and temperature of the hydrolysis. The new analytical method was based on the higher activity of the new absorbent which strongly absorbed vegetable tannides as well as syntans, such as PL, SPS, Syntan Nr 4, and MPK amphoteric syntan, all of which contain OH and HSO₃ active groups; the absorption of accessory syntans AN and NK (sulfoaromatic acids of anthracene and naphthalene, respectively) was weaker as they contained only SO₃H active groups. It was determined that the optimum

moisture content of the absorbents under industrial analysis conditions is 20 ± 2%. Absorbents with high absorbing power were obtained from acid-soluble capron as well as from modified resins obtained on polycondensation of caprolactam with AG salt or AZG salt (salts of hexamethylene-diamine and adipic and azelate acids). The optimum hydrolysis temperature was 25 ± 3°. The new absorbents can be used successfully in chromatographic columns for the fractional separation of

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Polymerized Powdered Activated Carbon
Development of Technology

SOV/MAZ/1

trapping, separation, technical, method, mixtures, for the preparation of substances containing phenyl groups from sulfonate salts (1-methanesulfonic, methanesulfonic, and other salts), and generally in analytical and applied chemistry. A. L. Zaydes gave an approximate of the absorbance with an electron microscope; the determination of the optimum moisture content was made by Yu. B. Kavkazov and Z. A. Shilova. There are 5 titles; 1 figure; and 9 references. U.S., Germany, Soviet. The U.S. reference is: J. Pol. Sci., 1, 216 (1949).

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1970

Card 5/1

MIKAELEYAN, I.I., insh.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Thermodynamic parameters of the tanning reaction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. No.2:42-54 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tanning)

FILIPPOVA, N.B., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Characteristics of the tanning properties of new lak resins
made from mixtures of various phenols. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.2:71-74 '60. (MIRA 1):11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tanning materials) (Phenol condensation products)

BRESIER, S. M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A. N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Tanning chrome pig leather with chrome emulsions. Kozh.-obuv.
prom. 2 no.4:12-15 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Tanning)

MIKARLYAN, I.I., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Acidity of the tanning substance-collagen system. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; tekhn.leg.prom. no.3:83-88 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tanning)

ZAYDES, A.L.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Theory of the structure of collagen and some problems of leather technology. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSVIMP no.32:3-16 '60.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Collagen) (Leather)

KUT'IN, V.A.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Extruding collagen fibers from raw leather wastes. Kozh.-otuv.
prom. 3 no.9:19-21 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Hides and skins)